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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Sugar Stations Closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25.
There is a great row over Secretary
Morton's action in closing sugar ex-
perimental stations which were au-
thorized by Congress, and Congress-
men declare that Secretary Morton's
administration of the Agricultural
Department will certainly be investi-
gated next winter. Twenty-two sugar
experimental stations in different
parts of the United States, including
that in California, were closed by Sec-
retary Morton arbitrarily, and he says
if sugarmen want to experiment let
them do it themselves and at their
own expense.

FRESH OUTBREAK LAST FRIDAY.

Nine Cases Reported Up to Midnight
With Five Deaths

SAILOR ON THE BENNINGTON DIES.
Native Woman Dies at Cholera Hos-
pital—Board of Health Holds Two
Meetings to Discuss the Situation.
Bush Wants to be a Health Officer.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
A special meeting of the Board of
Health was held yesterday morning
to discuss the situation and to take
further precautionary measures. As
several cases were found in houses
near the banks of the Nuuanu stream,
the purity of the water was questioned.
Andrew Brown, superintendent of the
waterworks, said that water from the
stream flowed into mains at School
street.

Dr. Hibbets of the Bennington re-
ported the case of the bluejacket who
died aboard the vessel. He was taken
sick at 9 o'clock on the previous even-
ing and died at 7:55 in the morning.
Stated that the men were allowed to
bathe from the side of the ship every
afternoon. Thought that the man
might have contracted cholera from
contaminated water.

Dr. Smith said that care should be
taken with respect to surface water.
Dr. Wood thought it necessary that
obtaining water from Nuuanu stream
be stopped and that patrols be sta-
tioned along the banks for that pur-
pose. He also thought all available
physicians and nurses should be em-
ployed.

Dr. Murray placed his services at
the disposal of the Board of Health.
After a suggestion by President
Smith that the Kaala be allowed to
leave port with coal, T. F. Lansing
made a motion that no freight be al-
lowed. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Myers was in favor of closing up
wash and poi shops along Nuuanu
stream.

W. E. Rowell was instructed to in-
spect Nuuanu stream as far as School
street and report.

Dr. Herbert thought that pools and
banks along the stream should be dis-
infected previous to the flushing pro-
cess.

Minister Damon moved that poi
factories on Nuuanu street as far as
Judd and Liliha streets be closed sub-
ject to the orders of the Board of
Health. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Day moved that the sale of fish
from the bay be stopped, subject to the
orders of the Board of Health. Car-
ried unanimously.

Minister Hatch was in favor of
tearing down the old fishmarket.

Drs. Rodgers and Smith together
with Sir Robert Herron volunteered
their services.

AT THE HOSPITAL.
Simmons, according to latest reports,
is on the high road to recovery.

Annie, resident of Lele, taken ill
yesterday morning. Improving slow-
ly at midnight.

Mrs. Emma L. McKeague, resident
of Fort street opposite Kukui. Taken
ill at 9:30 o'clock last night. Removed
to hospital and put under the care
of Doctors Wood and Howard. Case
a favorable one for treatment. Taken
in good time.

Mrs. Alex. Smith was taken to the
hospital last night about 11:30 o'clock.
She lived at Kapookolo, King street.
Considered a bad case.

DEATHS.
Mary Kalewahi—Resident of Arm-
strong block. Taken sick at 6:45 a.m.
and died at 1 p.m.

Pilipo Katimilo—Resident of Kapo-
kolo. Taken sick at 8 a.m. and died
at 4:15 p.m.

Kaebalti—Resident of Liliha street.
Taken sick at 9 a.m. and died shortly
after, while on the way to the Queen's
hospital, to which place relatives were
removing the man in a hack.

W. H. Goebel, bluejacket on the
Bennington. Taken sick at 9 o'clock
on the previous evening and died at
7:55 o'clock in the morning.

Paafindie in a house at Peleula,
foot of Vineyard street. He was taken
ill at 6 a.m.; case reported at 11
o'clock; died at 3 o'clock while pre-
parations were being made to remove
him to the hospital.

BOARD OF HEALTH REGULATIONS.
The Board of Health has adopted
the following regulations which will
be strictly enforced:

From and after this date all persons
are forbidden to use any water from
the Nuuanu stream, or Honolulu har-
bor, or from bathing in said stream or
harbor, or from throwing anything,
liquid or solid, into said stream or
harbor; or permitting any liquid or
drainage flowing into said stream or
harbor.

The sale, in the District of Honolulu,
of fish, shell-fish or any product of
the sea is prohibited.

Until further orders no passengers
or freight will be allowed to be con-
veyed from the Island of Oahu to any
other island of the group.

No letters or mail matter shall be
taken from the Island of Oahu to any
other island of the group, excepting
from the general post office in mail
bags, no mail matter shall be allowed
to leave the post office until thor-
oughly fumigated.

The manufacture of poi is prohib-
ited in that portion of Honolulu
bounded by Nuuanu street on the east,
Judd street on the north, the sea

on the south, and on the west by a
line drawn from the corner of Judd
and Liliha streets, down Liliha street
to the sea.

NOTES.
Superintendent Brown saw that
Nuuanu stream was flushed yesterday
afternoon.

A patrol was placed along the bank
of Nuuanu stream from Kapena falls
yesterday morning.

Mrs. McKeague, the latest cholera
patient, according to her own state-
ment, ate raw mullet Thursday for
luncheon. The fish were taken from
the harbor.

All the cholera cases yesterday, with
the exception of the Bennington's
bluejacket, were confined to Hawai-
ians.

Several doctors have offered their
services to the Board of Health.

Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians
were huddled together in the quaran-
tined district at Kapookolo yesterday.

Several families have moved to
Waikiki on account of the fresh out-
break.

Police officers were walking around
with bunches of rosemary yesterday
morning.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Between six o'clock and midnight
last night, but one case was reported,
a native named Waianuha. The
man lived at Kakaako, near the
cholera hospital. Word was brought
by a hackman, who lives in the vicin-
ity. The patient was taken to the hos-
pital about 7:30 o'clock in a dying
condition. He lingered until 10:30
o'clock and then died.

Monday morning; 2 a.m. Another
case reported; native, found in a
house in the vicinity of the King
street bridge.

SITUATION AT SUNDOWN.
Total number of cases reported—20.
Total number of deaths—17.

There were three deaths yesterday.
Kahana, a native; died at 3 a.m.;
was sick but one hour; case not re-
ported at health office until 4:30
o'clock.

Jack, Hawaiian; taken sick on
Friday at 8 p.m.; died at 12:20 p.m.

Annie, native woman; died at 4:45
p.m.

A fresh case was reported at 5:05
p.m.; a native named Kainoa was
attacked and carried to the hospital.

He resided at Kakaako near Hotel
street, in the vicinity of Smith's
bridge. Raw fish is the cause of his
trouble.

Three cases were in the hospital.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.
The Board of Health held a meeting
yesterday afternoon to discuss various
matters in connection with the pre-
sent sanitary condition of the city.

President Smith stated he was in-
formed that a local Hawaiian pub-
lication called "Aloha Aina," had ad-
vised its readers not to report any
cholera cases. A file of the paper was
sent for, but nothing of the nature
complained of, could be found and the
matter was deferred for the present.

Mr. Smith also stated that the
houses on Queen street that had been
under quarantine for over a week
had been thoroughly disinfected and
as no disease had broken out in that
neighborhood for the time mentioned,
he thought the quarantine should be
raised if the doctors of the Board ap-
proved. Doctors Howard and Wood
said it was safe, so the quarantine was
lifted.

The same action was taken in re-
gard to the premises near St. Louis
College, another house in which a
case was found. The place had been
thoroughly fumigated and the mat-
ting taken up and burned.

Dr. Myers reported that the patient
at Iwilei had entirely recovered and
that the district was in a good sani-
tary condition. It was decided to
raise the quarantine tomorrow.

President Smith spoke of the district
of Kapookolo; the families living in
the two quarantined houses had been
sent to the station; the residents in
other houses were ordered to vacate.
He stated that the Executive Council
held a meeting and decided to open a
street from Queen street to King street
bridge; to Smith's bridge, and pos-
sibly as far as Vineyard street; the
street to be 50 or 80 feet wide. This
would do away with the shanties that
border on the east side of the Nuuanu
stream.

Dr. Wood said that the stream
should be walled, and the land on the
Ewa side ought to be filled in and
used for business purposes. The
country in that vicinity was a dan-
gerous spot from a sanitary point of
view, and something must be done to
place it in better condition.

Dr. Emerson and T. F. Lansing, a
committee, reported on the condition
of the buildings that border on the
stream. They found them in bad con-
dition; many were built over the
banks and all drainage emptied into
the stream. They recommended that
the buildings be removed at once.

President Smith spoke of the bad
condition of the harbor, saying that
in some places there were banks of
ooze and filth furnishing a fertile bed
for germs. They had stopped the
dredger in order to prevent natives
picking among the refuse that was
thrown up.

Dr. Howard spoke of the necessity
of having the Nuuanu stream thor-
oughly disinfected. It was done in
England and other European coun-
tries under the same conditions. The
Board thought it a good suggestion
and Drs. Day and Howard were ap-
pointed a committee to look after the
matter. The stream will be disin-
fected from School street down to the
harbor.

After much discussion the following
resolution was adopted:

"Whereas—in the opinion of the
Board of Health, all the buildings or

structures abutting on or draining in-
to the Nuuanu stream or harbor, from
Smith's bridge to the old fishmarket,
are a source of filth, cause of sickness
and are a constant menace to the
public health, and it is ordered that
all such structures and buildings be
removed forthwith."

The resolution was carried without
a dissenting voice.

It was decided to quarantine the
steamers Hawaii and Kilauea Hou
on their arrival. They will be kept
outside in readiness to carry provi-
sions to the other islands, if it is
deemed necessary.

CHOLERA IN BENNINGTON.
Dr. Howard stated Sunday that the
surgeon on the Bennington had re-
ported several cases of cholera on the
gunboat Bennington. The men were
not very ill and there did not appear
to be any danger. The vessel is now
anchored in the roadstead. She will
receive daily supplies from shore.

OFFICIAL CHOLERA BULLETINS.
The Board of Health will issue
official bulletins until further notice;
they will be displayed on a board on
the Hawaiian News Company's
blackboard. Two will be issued
daily—one in the morning at 8
o'clock and the other at 3 in the
afternoon. This is done to give the
public official news and to put a stop
to wild rumors. The first bulletin
was posted yesterday morning and
read as follows:

OFFICIAL CHOLERA BULLETIN.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1ST.
For the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock
this morning, there were:

Five cases;
Five deaths;
Remaining in hospital—5.

(Signed) W. O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
All the above were Hawaiians.

DISEASE-BREEDING DISTRICT.
Seven shanties at Kapookolo, King
street, were ordered vacated yesterday
morning by the Board of Health. The
families that lived in the two houses
in which cholera broke out were
moved to the quarantine station with
their effects. Five other families
were offered shelter at the same place
but they declined and had their furni-
ture moved to different portions of the
city.

Kapookolo is a disease-breeding
hole and all the shanties in the vicin-
ity will be torn down and the lumber
burned. The district is now guarded
by squads of "regulars," acting under
orders from the Board of Health. The
services of the Government's forces
were offered yesterday by President
Dole.

CHURCHES CLOSED YESTERDAY.
At a meeting of the Board of Health
held on Saturday, it was decided to
close all places of worship for the
present, so no services were held in
the various churches yesterday. It
was also decided to postpone the open-
ing of the school term.

No one will be allowed to go from
Honolulu to any outside district on
Oahu without having a permit from
the Board of Health.

Brigadier and Mrs. Keppel and
other members of the Salvation Army
are expected to arrive by the Aus-
tralia. They are advertised to hold a
grand welcome meeting tomorrow
night in Central Union Church. In
all probability, the meeting will have
to be postponed.

Acting Bandmaster Heilmann in-
tends to give a concert this evening at
Emma Square—the first one for a
month on account of the band taking
a vacation. It may not take place, as
the Board of Health does not want a
crowd to congregate.

SITUATION SLIGHTLY BETTER.
(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Up to midnight, but one case of chol-
era was reported yesterday. The pa-
tient had been dead two hours before
word was sent to the office of Board
of Health.

The situation up to sundown yester-
day was rather encouraging although
the doctors expected to see more cases
before the expiration of forty-eight
hours.

At 4:30 yesterday morning, Mus, a
native woman seventy years of age,
and a former resident of Lele, died
at the cholera hospital. Dr. Howard
was in attendance.

Kahaula, a native whose home was
in the vicinity of the Oahu jail, died
yesterday evening at about 6 o'clock.

A telephone message to that effect
was received at the office of the Board
of Health at about 8 o'clock. Dr.
Wayson was sent out and found the
man had been dead about two
hours. Nothing could be learned
from the natives living in the house
and vicinity. One man volunteered
the information that he had seen de-
ceased vomiting Friday evening. Dr.
Wayson found he had died from cholera.

SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.
Cases reported yesterday 1
Previously reported 24
Total 25

Deaths previously reported 21
Deaths to midnight 1
Total 22

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.
A meeting of representative native
Hawaiians of the city, doctors and
members of the Board of Health was
held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.
There were present over forty persons,
most of whom were Hawaiians.

President Smith announced that the
meeting was for the purpose of obtain-
ing the ideas of Hawaiians on the chol-

era situation. The disease had been
confined almost entirely to natives.
Cases had been concealed from the
Board of Health until patients had
been so far gone as to render all help
useless. The idea had gone abroad
that native cholera patients were be-
ing killed by white doctors. It was
no wonder they did when conceal-
ment was carried to such an extent.
In foreign countries from fifty to sixty
percent of cholera patients succumbed
under the very best of care. In
Honolulu twenty-one had died out of
twenty-four cases. Mr. Smith then
cited the cases of natives who had
been suffering at home for some time
before being reported to the Board of
Health. He spoke also of the fish and
other articles of food from the harbor,
eaten raw by the natives. There was
absolutely no danger if they would
only cook their food and boil their
water. So much regarding these
points had been published in the news-
papers and yet the natives did not
seem to appreciate their importance.

Dr. Herbert wanted to emphasize
the points made by President Smith.
He then gave the symptoms of cholera
in order that there might be no mis-
take on the part of those present as to
recognition of the first signs of the
disease. To demonstrate the careles-
ness of natives the sad case of Pilipo
was cited. Before his arrival at the
house, Pilipo's vomit had been thrown
all over the bath-room by some mem-
ber of the household. This was allow-
ed to flow through to stagnant water
directly beneath the house where
small mullet and crabs were swim-
ming and crawling about. What was
the reason for the non-appearance of
cholera among the white population?
Nothing but the care taken with re-
spect to cleanliness of both person and
food.

W. C. Achi asked if any danger of
contracting cholera could come from
inhaling air in the same room with a
patient suffering from the disease.

Dr. Wood said that there was a pos-
sibility but it was so slight that it
could be almost ignored.

J. F. Colburn brought up the ques-
tion of preventives which led to the
expression of many views by Hawai-
ians present.

DESERVES TIME IN PRISON.

Dieckmann, the Inhuman Parent, Exposed in San Francisco.

HIS BASE CAREER IN HONOLULU.

Claimed That He Was Thrown Into Prison and Denied a Trial—He Enlists Sympathy in San Francisco, but An Investigation Condemns Him.

During last December a man named Charles Dieckmann arrived here from the Colonies with his boy and girl, the latter about 12 years of age. During the month of January he was appointed a watchman in one of the local saloons and after he worked several days he was placed under arrest on a serious charge. It was claimed that he had had improper relations with his daughter and enough evidence was on hand to convict the brute.

Finally an offer was made which allowed him to leave the county, and, on the advice of the British Consul here, he decided to go. His son and daughter were taken in hand by some ladies in this city and finally sent to their mother, who lives in Sydney.

Dieckmann went to San Francisco and immediately raised a howl; he said that he was arrested without cause, thrown into prison and kept there for six weeks and finally sent out of the country by forcible means. He also said that two attorneys deserted him and no trial would be given him. This last statement was as false as the other. Paul Neumann was sent for first and refused to defend the man when he was furnished the particulars of the case; Attorney Magoon was the second attorney; he advised Dieckmann to leave town sooner than stand trial.

Dieckmann told his troubles to the Masonic Board of Relief at San Francisco, and told such a straight story that members of the board interested themselves in his behalf. They corresponded with people here and the answers have made them change their minds regarding him.

The following is taken from a letter written by Harry J. Lask, the secretary of the board, and addressed to a reporter on the ADVERTISER:

"Your esteemed favor of the 18th ult. came duly to hand, and I thank you for your prompt and full reply. I will now say to you that I had all the information which you gathered in my possession before I wrote you, but as there was a doubt as to Dieckmann's guilt, and it was desired not to condemn him without the fullest investigation, I, as well as two others, wrote to friends in your city, and the replies are all to the same purport—his undeniable guilt."

P. T. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The second day's matches of the Pacific Tennis Club's informal tournament Friday was one of great interest, some of the best playing ever witnessed on Honolulu courts being furnished by those who participated.

The first contest was between David Kawanakoa and A. St. M. Mackintosh and the Atherton brothers. The first set resulted in a victory for the latter. Score, 6-2. Strong rallies and good lobbing were made throughout the whole. Score, 6-8 in favor of the Atherton brothers.

In the second contest, Harry Mist and H. James won against P. De La Vergne and S. C. Potter. Score, 6-0, 6-3.

In the final contest the Atherton brothers were victorious over A. E. Nichols and E. A. Jones. Score, 6-2, 6-2.

The semi-finals in the Pacific Tennis Club's informal tournament were played Saturday afternoon at the club courts. Quite a number of persons were present to witness the contests.

In the first of these Hyde and Norton won from Mist and James. Score 6-1 and 6-2.

In the second the Atherton brothers won the first set from Dillingham and Coney. The second set was won by the latter and the third by the former, making the Atherton brothers winners.

A. F. King who was formerly in Calcutta, India, and at present employed by H. S. Tregloan & Son, has a belt called the cholera belt, which he says is a perfect safeguard against cholera, and is used by European travelers.

EARTHQUAKE AT KAU.

Plantations Cleaning Up—Anxiety About Spread of Cholera.

KAU (Hawaii), August 28.—The people of this district are quite anxious concerning cholera and its possible introduction from Honolulu. If a cholera bacillus or two should by any possible chances break through the strict quarantine maintained at the different ports in Kau, it would probably startle to death for want of filth of any kind, owing to the efficient work of Dr. Capron, agent of the Board of Health, and W. J. Yates, deputy sheriff, aided by managers Walton and Hewitt, who have given their respective plantations a thorough cleaning. Dr. Capron and Deputy Sheriff Yates have issued orders that all places of filth must be cleaned, and they are seeing that it is being done.

A shock of earthquake was felt through the district about 11:30 Tuesday night.

Kau has been having abundance of rain. By the statements of old settlers this is about the best season they have ever seen, for the cane. Plenty of rain and warm weather.

LAST DAY AT H. R. A. BUTTS

Talk of Another Day—List of Highest Scores.

The last day of the Citizens' and All-Comers match drew forth a very slim crowd at Kakaako butts Saturday afternoon. About eight persons took part in the contest. One or two good scores were made. Following are the highest scores made for the three days' shooting, August 17, 24 and 31:

W. E. Wall.....5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—47
F. B. Damon.....5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—47
J. L. McLean.....5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—46

CITIZENS' MATCH.

Sam Johnson.....5 4 5 5 5—24
J. Cassidy.....5 5 5 4 5—23
A. W. Neely.....4 4 5 4 5—22
J. B. Gibson.....4 4 5 4 5—22
L. A. Moore.....4 4 5 4 5—22
P. H. Burnett.....4 5 4 4 5—22
J. S. Emerson.....4 5 4 4 5—22
C. H. Atherton.....4 4 4 4 5—21
Lieutenant Ludwig.....4 5 4 4 5—21
C. E. Thrasher.....4 3 4 5 5—21
W. A. Wall.....3 5 4 4 5—21
N. B. Emerson.....4 4 4 4 4—20
J. S. Martin.....4 4 4 4 4—20
H. A. Taylor.....4 4 4 4 4—20
Frank Archer.....3 4 4 4 5—20

Living Stones in Falkland.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. These islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there the most singular shaped blocks of what appears to be weather beaten and moss covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over, and your will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain," and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woody fibers.—London Exchange.

Ownership of Trinidad.

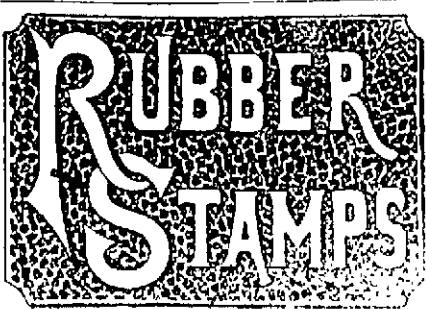
The archives of the State Department have been searched to see if there was anything in the claim put forth that the United States, as the conqueror of the confederate states, had a claim to the island of Trinidad, over which there is now a dispute. Nothing of the kind could be found, and it is not believed at the department that there is anything in the claim. An official of the department, who has been looking into the matter, says there is little doubt that the island belongs to Brazil.—Washington Star.

HEALDS

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A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



At Gazette Office.

CLEANING UP AT LAHAINA.

Prompt Action Taken by Citizens and Health Agent.

LAHAINA (Maui), Aug. 28.—Upon receipt of the news that cholera certainly was in Honolulu, a call was circulated for a meeting of citizens to consider what action should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease to Lahaina. The meeting was held on Saturday, August 24, at 4 p.m. in the Lahaina Court House. Judge D. Kahaulelio was chosen president, Henry S. Townsend secretary, and Kia Nahaoleleas interpreter.

After a preliminary discussion, participated in by Judge Kahaulelio, F. H. Hayselden, Deputy Sheriff Baldwin and others, on motion of Mr. J. K. Miller it was voted that a committee of six be requested to offer their services to the agents of the Board of Health to assist in putting the place into sanitary condition. The chair appointed F. H. Hayselden, G. H. Dunn, Rev. W. Hersfall, Kia Nahaoleleas, J. K. Miller and Rev. A. Pali. On motion of S. Nowlein it was voted that the citizens assembled pledge themselves to support the district physician in any measures he may deem necessary to protect the public health in this emergency.

F. H. Hayselden moved the following resolution, which passed on a standing division, only one person voting in the negative:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Dr. Davison acted in the interests of the public in preventing the landing of freight from the steamer Kaala last night. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman after news is received from Honolulu.

Rubbish heaps have been smoldering all over Lahaina since the receipt of the news of the cases of cholera in Honolulu.

The agents of the Board of Health accepted the proffered services of the citizens' committee, and the latter have found that they have no sinecure.

Dr. Davison is about as busy as he would be if the cholera were in Lahaina.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

BICYCLE :-
:- DIGEST.

The Bicycle has established itself. It is an institution. Though it has become a necessity of modern life, it has not ceased to be a source of pleasure and those who ride it for business purposes still find their greatest enjoyment in the saddle.

Taking it for granted that you have decided to ride, and naturally want the best wheel for your money, we wish to point out to you some of the superior features of the BARNES' SPECIAL.

One taking and distinctive feature of the Barnes' wheel, is the method of brazing the frame joint. When a Bicycle is reinforced from the outside it resembles a sore thumb with a rag around it—an apt but homely simile. Our joint is not a sore thumb. The connections are punched from steel formed into pieces of such shape that they encircle one tube, rendering it doubly strong and project therefrom to form a stud at the desired angle over which the adjoining tube can be fitted and brazed firmly. The steel connections are secured on each side by secondary pieces, and all of them brazed as one piece serve as a pointed reinforcement to the second tube.

Bearings—First quality tool steel hardened and ground to such a degree that there is no possibility of their becoming worn. On such grounds as these fair, frank and honorable, we solicit the patronage of the bicycle riding public. An examination will prove that they are all we claim for them.

Pacific Hardware Co.

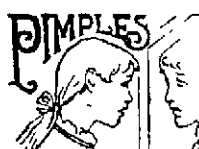
BEAUTY AND PURITY

Go hand in hand.
They are the foundation of health and happiness.
Health because of pure blood;
Happiness because of clear skin.
Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by torturing, disgusting humors.



CUTICURA Remedies
Are the greatest of skin purifiers
As well as blood purifiers.
Because of their peculiar action on the PORES
They are successful in preventing and curing all forms of Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors.
When the best physicians fail.
Pure, sweet, gentle, and speedily effective,
They especially appeal to mothers and children.
Their use at all seasons insures a clear skin and pure blood,
As well as sound bodily health.

Bad Complexions



Sluggish action of the pores also causes the complexion and skin to become dark, yellow, oily, and mothy, giving rise to pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, falling hair, and facial blemishes. The only reliable preventive is Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1; CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

Get "All about the Skin and Blood," 72 pages, 100 testimonials, post-free.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
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P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial :- Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

JUST RECEIVED

MANILA :- CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

—FROM THE—

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

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Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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—IN THE—

MATTER OF PETITION

—OF—

Jonah C. Kalaniana'ole

ARE ON SALE BY THE

Hawaiian Gazette Company.

MILL :- ENGINE

FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches. Length of Stroke 40 inches. Crank shaft on left of Cylinder. Hand Reversing Gear. Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to

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H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations of their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

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A Fine Selection of

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In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,

Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,

Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery,

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A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Re-

stein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads,

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American and European Groceries,

Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters.

Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda,

Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine,

Filter-press Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet

Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and

best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron,

Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts,

Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel

Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns

and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Mer-

chant's and El Dorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the

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H. HACKFELD & CO.,

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Car-

bolic and Hydride Refrigerating and

process cold-machines, in use through-

out and dealers in all kinds of perishable

articles of food, can have fitted small in-

stallation machines thoroughly effective,

making their own ice at the same time as

providing cold storage. No previous

knowledge necessary. Any man or woman

can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine

Walls, portable, may be used in cold stor-

age chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENACH,

Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one

to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned

out at comparatively small cost.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has

just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other

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Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or

made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

MANUFACTURERS

Single and Double Harness and

Saddles of All Descriptions.

He uses nothing but the best material

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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

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No machine-made or imported harness

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A full line of Chambray, Sponges, Combs,

Brushes, Oils, Dressing Soap, etc., and

everything for horsemen's use kept

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

CHOLERA ON THE BELGIC.

If the statements made by Awa-na, a Chinese passenger on the Belgic, are true, both Captain Walker and Dr. Bowie of that vessel are guilty of fraud and crime and may be prosecuted, under the laws of the United States. The charge that the three deaths of Chinamen occurred from cholera, but that the truth was suppressed in the medical report, is a very serious one. It touches the honesty and good faith of the merchant marine service, and, if true, leaves us no alternative but to close our port to vessels from the Asiatic countries.

We must refuse to accept this statement until the officers of the Belgic can be heard from. In the meantime it is a fair presumption that officers of known good character have told the truth.

The fact that no Japanese immigrants, during the voyage or since the arrival of the vessel, have taken the disease, makes the case a remarkable one, and in due time it will be an interesting study for our medical brethren.

There is some good reason for believing that, in spite of all precautions, the goods taken by the Belgic at Kobe contained cholera germs, for which the ship's doctor is in no way responsible. The charge that the Chinese passengers had the disease reflects strictly on the officers of the vessels, and is most serious.

SOME of the complex phases of the Sunday observance question were brought out at the recent Christian Endeavor gatherings, when a delegate from the West, where Sunday is a holiday, longed for such a Sabbath as New England enjoys. A Montreal delegate, however, was horrified at the desecration of the Sabbath he saw on all sides in Boston, claiming that Americans were far behind Canadians in religious reverence and this, principally, because they pay the price of the Puritan Sabbath. Another instance is cited of a Scotland delegate who strongly denounced the running of Sunday street cars. It is difficult indeed to set a hard and fast rule to govern the Sabbath day observance of all communities and countries. The standard of right and wrong does not change, however, and if high personal standards are followed Sunday laws will shape themselves accordingly.

THOUGH some of the views expressed by Mr. Colburn concerning the responsibility of the officials show a misapprehension of facts, he undoubtedly expresses the sentiments held by quite a number of Hawaiians and it is quite proper that the community should know how these people feel. Mr. Colburn says politics should cut no figure and he might go further and add that politics have cut no figure. The work of the Board of Health has been in the interest of humanity irrespective of race or station in life; it has been honest work and hard work, and there will be no let-up till the last vestige of the disease has been wiped out. Having cut off one source of food supply that is regarded as dangerous, the Board will see to it that no other food is provided from some other quarter.

Judging from his recommendations to this country in its effort to obtain annexation, Captain Cross, of Minneapolis, must be a man running over with new ideas. His intentions are good, and if the Government were only lukewarm on the subject of annexation, to follow his suggestion would make an interesting experiment.

It is understood that the owners of the Vancouver line, will make Auckland a port of call, which will necessitate putting a third steamer on the route.

A GOOD BOARD OF HEALTH.

The measures taken by the Board of Health assure us that the cholera will not spread, unless the conditions here are different from those existing in other countries. Its action means the quick and effectual stamping out of the disease. During the last thirty years much has been learned about the treatment of it. It is no longer a mysterious disease, but one which exists under conditions which can be controlled. A hundred years ago it would have been regarded by theologians as a visitation of Providence, now, it is known to be the direct product of filth and impure water.

In India, the home of the cholera, the average mortality in the cities is 3.32, and in the country 1.52 per 1000 persons. There, sanitary regulations have not been enforced. In China, and in the Malay States, the disease is never stamped out. In Japan, during late years, the authorities, with their progressive methods, have kept it in control.

So simple are the methods of keeping off the disease in the Oriental countries, the foreigners residing in them do not fear it. They keep their own premises clean and drink good water, and are quite indifferent to the deaths from the disease in the neighborhood.

In Japan, on the 1st of August, the deaths from the disease during the year reached 5300, while there were 9000 cases of sickness. At the same time travel is unobstructed. Foreign tourists fill the hotels and scatter over the country. The railway trains are filled with the common people, and no restriction is put on them. But the police and the health authorities are vigilant, and every train is closely watched. The instant the disease appears, it is stamped out. Experience has taught the officials how to do it. The foreign residents of Yokohama, for many years, felt insecure from the attack of the disease owing to the lack of good drinking water. Now the purest water is brought from a long distance, and the community feels that it is beyond the reach of the disease, although 200,000 Japanese live in the immediate vicinity.

The Russian fleet experience of the world at command. The young doctors are pulling together like trained artillery horses. The President of the Board is, as usual, the wheel-horse. All goes well, so far.

MARK TWAIN.

We regret that Mark Twain was not permitted to land and visit the spot which became familiar to him, before he became known as one of the world's great humorists. He told the truth about us, in the early days, and he made fun of our weak points.

He who has amused the world for thirty years, now carries a burden of debt. Behind his laughter-making face is much serious thought. With a large income from his books, and married to a woman of large wealth, his condition was an enviable one. But the "age-end" desire for vast wealth seized him, and he launched into a business he did not understand, and it ruined him.

As a missionary of humor he has rendered good and great service. "The Innocents Abroad," the "Jumping Frog," and his other writings, have driven away care and anxiety from many moody natures, and have served a better purpose than drugs and faith cures.

Perhaps some day he will speak to us of the religion of humor and its high place in man's life. Perhaps he will preach to us about the crime of solemnity, and how it filled the homes of New England with one-sided men and women, who regarded a smile as a sinful act and a joke as the work of the evil one.

Henry Ward Beecher said that the angels must laugh, and if they watch men they would find plenty to laugh at. Perhaps they will give Mark Twain a cordial reception some day. Will not Dr. Birnie, on some Sunday morning, give us his views on the subject?

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Within six months, a visitor seeking for a permanent residence here, asked a physician, "What is the sanitary condition of Honolulu?" The reply was, "Bad, only a pestilence will arouse the public mind to the point of cleaning it up." When it was proposed to agitate the subject in the ADVERTISER, the comment was, "no one will heed what is said about it." A few thoughtful people were alive to the necessity of sanitary reform. But the majority of the people, rich and poor alike, could look on the disgraceful condition of Nuuanu stream with indifference. The moment pestilence comes these people are bellowing around town and drivelling over the calamity.

Whether the cholera came in the Belgic, or in the mails, or was brought by a school of tourist porpoises, is of little moment. There are walls which the bacilli cannot climb, and these are built of cleanliness. Every man in the community had the power to put a brick in this wall. But it was not built, and thus unchecked bacilli like the Philistines swarmed in.

It is not the fault of the Government, or of the Board of Health, that the town was not cleaned up. The Executive, the Government, is only the expression of the peoples will. It reflects public opinion. If it had proposed six months ago to do what it is now doing, and what it will do in the near future, the public would have called a halt. Nor, would the Legislature have voted the necessary means; an object lesson was needed, and we have got it. Every person who dies with the cholera is a human sacrifice offered up by the community on the altar of Negligence. The best service the pastors of our churches can render is to lead their flocks around these breeding stations for bacilli, and set them to reflecting. This is better than to ask God to bless and save a dirty town. The Pope, at the Ecumenical Council in Rome, looked at the crowd of Oriental unwashed bishops who had come to the Vatican for his blessing. He raised his hand and solemnly said, "I still give you my blessing." God, judging from the way He deals with dirt and disease, is not as generous as the Pope.

THE NEW LAND LAW.

One of the provisions of the new law, which may defeat the objects of its enactment, is that which allows the Commissioners to terminate leases, with the consent of the Cabinet, without any judicial determination of the rights of the parties.

Few intelligent men will submit their labor and money to the arbitrary disposition of the Commissioners.

The Cabinet and Land Commissioners are subject to the political changes of the Government, and while at the present time they are, and will be, above suspicion, it does not follow that their high character will be maintained in the future. The administration of the land law may become the oil of a political machine.

An intelligent immigrant will be reluctant to engage in any enterprise which an officer, under the influence of political leaders, may destroy or injure.

The safeguard of the Anglo-Saxon is in the judiciary or jury system, which secures to him a full and fair trial.

The new land law, moreover, provides that the lessee, under a general lease, may be, without notice or demand, summarily ousted without any legal process. Under this provision the lessee lives with his head in the lion's mouth. A crank, or a hot-headed man in office, may cause him serious trouble, and he is utterly deprived of the right to resort to the courts of justice for a remedy.

In all of the relations of life the citizen may resort to the courts and obtain a judicial examination. In the matter of securing and holding a lease, under the new Act, he is cut off from that right, and he will

hesitate before engaging in a business which the law puts within the arbitrary power of officials.

We are earnestly in favor of securing the ends sought by the new law, and are confident that only reliable men will administer it, at present. But we present the case from the strangers' standpoint and the standpoint of men who are experienced in worldly affairs. The matter should be well considered before the meeting of the next Legislature.

CUBA'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Unless General Martinez de Campos becomes inspired with a new enthusiasm to keep Cuba within the fold of Spanish possessions, the once "ever faithful isle" will soon be in a condition to try the experiment which Captain Cross suggests for Hawaii. In other words Cuba will have established an independent government free to treat for annexation or anything else that may be desired. While facts from Cuba are hard things to obtain and reports are vague and sometimes contradictory it is a recognized fact in Havana and Madrid that the Spanish cause is in a bad way. General Campos, the foremost soldier of Spain, is anxious to give up the fight and go home. He set out to put down the rebellion in a few weeks, but months have passed and far from putting an end to the troubles, he appears to be looking for the best way out of what seems a pretty bad mess. Instead of reporting victories he is calling for reinforcements to fill the place of nearly 10,000 of Spain's best soldiers who have died on the field and in the hospital.

The Spaniards in Cuba, who in former insurrections have stood staunchly by the Spanish government have become seriously disaffected and are quite indifferent to the success of General Campos and practically refuse assistance. Even in Spain itself there is very little popular interest in whether Cuba is held under royal subjection or not. New troops are not anxious to face yellow fever and in some instances have been driven on board the bayonet and in one case were fired upon. In fact there is practically nothing reassuring in the outlook for Spain according to the conclusions drawn from American despatches, and Cuba's prospects for independence are correspondingly bright.

FACTS concerning public schools brought to light at the recent conference of Good Government Clubs in New York corroborate the statement often made that, considering the time and money expended in preparatory work, school teachers of the metropolis, at least, are among the poorest paid classes. It is stated that the average annual salary of teachers and supervisors in the public schools of New York is but \$677, as against \$762 in Brooklyn, \$780 in Chicago, \$808 in Cincinnati, \$883 in San Francisco and \$1000 in Boston. While the showing made in these cities may suit the political bosses, it reflects little credit upon the educational boards of the respective municipalities.

NOTICE
COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to hull and clean COFFEE for the planters and exporters of the Hawaiian Islands. We have the latest machinery and the most experienced men to do the work. We will guarantee the quality of our work. We will deliver the coffee to the planters or exporters at the wharf or on the ship. We will also deliver the coffee to the planters or exporters at the wharf or on the ship. We will also deliver the coffee to the planters or exporters at the wharf or on the ship.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CHOLERA CAME BY BELGIO.

Cause of the Trouble as Seen by a Writer.

MR. EDITOR—Whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the existence of cholera in Honolulu, there is no room now to doubt it. Cholera does not breed spontaneously, but is carried across the ocean only in vessels. And it has been imported here, most likely by the steamship Belgic, which arrived on the 9th instant from Japan and China. The disease is carried on ships by persons who have been exposed to it before embarking, and have had the germs planted in them, which grow and develop in stated periods. Or it may be taken from infected clothing in use or cast off. If one or more of the deaths which occurred on the Belgic during her passage to this port from Japan were from this disease, as is believed, and the clothing of the deceased was not burned or otherwise destroyed, but by any chance was distributed among other steerage passengers, this of itself was sufficient to convey the disease to the quarantine ground. The same remark may apply to the clothing of those who died while in quarantine. If it was not destroyed the disease was liable to spread.

Then as to the steamer's freight, particularly that from Kobe. Part of it may have been of a nature that would convey the disease, even though it were only one parcel or box of clothing. A recent letter from Japan, published in a New York paper, states that there had been more than six thousand deaths from cholera in and around Kobe during the past few months. If so, then a portion of the Belgic's cargo came from one of the Oriental hotbeds of the scourge, and, wherever taken, it was liable to communicate the disease.

The first cases which developed on shore must have originated in some way from the quarantine ground—just how may never be known. A bit of clothing from one of the dead men may have been carelessly thrown over the fence and floated off on the surface of the water, impregnating it with the deadly virus, then picked up by a straggling fisherman to retain his crabs or fish, and in this or some other way been the means of imparting the disease to the natives who partook of the ill-will feast.

When the cholera was brought over from Europe two years ago to New York harbor, and confined to the quarantine on Fire Island by the almost despotic orders of the Board of Health, one single case developed in the heart of the city, and was immediately taken charge of by the health officers, no other case following it in the city. Where or how the man took the disease has never been satisfactorily accounted for, though many suppositions were given.

I lived in New York city during the prevalence of the cholera in 1847, which lasted for several months. There was a close similarity in the symptoms of those attacked by it there and here, death following in from six to thirty hours. In many cases physicians could not be found to attend the sick, owing to the fewness of the former and the great number of the latter. At every hour of the day and night hearses or wagons with yellow flags might be seen moving, unattended by friends, towards the Brooklyn ferries—the dead being buried mostly in a section of the city called "the dead city." None were buried in New York or Brooklyn. Such a scene as that is rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime.

A gentleman remarked several days ago—"If this be the cholera, why are there no more cases of it here—why were they not more on the Belgic and on our quarantine ground where 500 persons are confined—and why has it not spread more rapidly on shore?" The Belgic was less than two weeks on the passage hither from Japan, and lost two or three lives before her Kobe cargo, and Chinese passengers were put ashore here, including the two or three who probably had the seeds of the disease when transferred to the quarantine ground. The change from the heated hold of the vessel to the fresh air, water and more healthy diet and surroundings, no doubt arrested further development of the disease. It is to be hoped that those sent to the other islands may escape the contagion, but this is by no means certain.

Epidemics, when entering a new field, are sometimes slow in finding their first victims, owing to the change of climate and in the disease itself. Those who were in Honolulu in 1854 may recall the Panama or "boohoo" fever brought here by passengers of the ill-fated steamer Independence. It began its work very leisurely, taking several weeks to find its first victim, and another week or two for its second, after which they came along faster. The physicians did not mistrust an epidemic, and were puzzled to know what the complaint was, it differed so much from other fevers. But when the patients became more numerous, and the physicians themselves—Lathrop, Hardy, Judd, Hoffman and others—had to bow down to it, it was found to be the Panama fever, modified by change of climate. Finally almost every person in Honolulu had to succumb to it, though there were no deaths from it. It prostrated its victims, generally from one to three or four weeks, but the change from the hot and sickly atmosphere of Panama to the mild and more healthy climate of Honolulu, changed its character very much. In Panama at that time deaths were very frequent from this fever, and the writer attended the burial there of two of his fellow passengers from New York. It is no proof that an epidemic is not here because its spread is less rapid than in other countries.

No physician or layman who has ever passed through a cholera epidemic, can doubt that we are now having the Asiatic cholera, a strain of it, its virulence by the change of climate and the fresh trade winds which drive off the miasma that would otherwise hover over the city, and help to spread it. The prompt and active efforts of the Board of Health, aided by the physicians, have no doubt checked the spread of the cholera. And it is to be hoped these efforts may result in confining it to this port and island, and if persevered in they will completely suppress it.

H. M. W.

August 30, 1895.

Timely Copies

August 29, 1895.

The establishment of the bicycle as a vehicle of pleasure and of business, is beyond question. We find new uses constantly presenting themselves in almost every channel, and people becoming interested in cycling that a year ago did not give it a passing thought. The advancement in the construction of safety bicycles of the higher grades during the past three or four years has been most phenomenal, and has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine admirers of the safety.

Improved facilities for manufacturing have fully kept pace with the increased public interest, and the public has been the gainer, as manufacturers have been unable to continually produce better work, and by the use of automatic machinery to make considerable reductions in the selling price. Two years ago it would have seemed impossible to produce so perfect a piece of machinery as is today placed on the market at the price, and it is only possible to do so on account of the increased interest in bicycle riding and a corresponding increased patronage.

In calling your attention to the TRIBUNE we believe we have found one of the best racing wheels yet manufactured. One of the many points favorable to the TRIBUNE over all others is the Cycloidal Sprocket. The object of the Cycloidal Sprocket as used on the TRIBUNE is to remove this useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. There is no necessity for friction in the running of a chain; all that is necessary to prevent it, are four conditions: 1st.—That the tooth should be curved properly to enter the chain without contact. 2d.—That the chain shall pull exactly at a right angle, with its bearing surface against the tooth. 3d.—That the chain block shall not shift or change its position while passing around the sprocket. 4th.—That the tooth shall leave the chain without the least resistance. In order to establish these conditions it has been found, after much consideration and practice, that it is necessary to form the teeth with what is known as a cycloidal curve, which in mechanics, is the curve by fixed point, say on the periphery of a circle, when rolled along a plane surface. The advantage of the cycloidal tooth is most apparent when the rider is climbing a hill or forcing his wheel rapidly on an up grade or against the wind. This is where the ordinary tooth grinds and makes the rider work at least 15 per cent. harder than there is any necessity. There is no additional friction with the TRIBUNE CYCLOIDAL SPROCKET, no matter how great the power applied, the chain simply pulls direct and squarely on the face of the teeth and the power is freely imparted to the wheel.

GATE CITY STONE FILTER. These Filters are easily cleaned, and never become cracked or crazed by change of temperature of the water. The filtering medium is a Natural Stone, mined from the earth. It is unlike any other stone. It does not absorb and become foul. Impurities never penetrate it, but lie on the surface, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of use as when taken from the mine.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Sprockels' Block,
507 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Flour and other staples are scarce in Lihue.

The official Cholera Bulletin is a death blow to the "rumor fiend."

Lieutenant Prince, formerly on the Philadelphia, is on the Olympia.

The Australia will take cabin passengers and the mail on Thursday.

The work of tearing down the old fish-market has begun on Saturday.

The mounted police force was placed on quarantine duty yesterday.

The W. G. Hall brought 110 bags of new crop Kona coffee from Hawaii.

The Lailani go to their training-quarters at Pearl City during the present week.

Lacrosse enthusiasts are depending upon D. W. Corbett for a decent organization of players.

The H. R. A. prizes will be distributed today. Lucky ones are expected to be at E. O. Hall's.

In a letter received from Kauai yesterday, three cases of scarlet fever were reported from Lihue.

C. Brewer & Co. announce that the bark Holliswood will leave Boston for this port on the 30th inst.

The Board of Health announces that patients at the cholera hospital may choose their own physicians.

William Dailey is playing the "Crime of a Century" at Oakland, Cal. Business was not good at last accounts.

The wreckage of the bark G. N. Wilcox, now lying off Molokai, will be sold at auction on Thursday at Levey's auction room.

Miss Kate Field, the well known writer, intended to leave on the Australia but had to forego the trip on account of illness.

A monster alligator pear recently dropped from a tree at Kewalo, this city; it measured seventeen inches around lengthwise.

The Chinese-English debating club, at their meeting last night decided that the naval academy at Whaupoa should be continued.

E. O. Hall & Son have something new to say this morning in regard to ship chandlery goods. They carry everything in that line.

Claus Spreckels is credited with purchasing 100 feet of property on Market street, near Third, San Francisco, and paying \$125,000 for the same.

William Fraser, bookkeeper at Mahukona, has been appointed acting United States Consul during Charles J. Folk's enforced presence in this city.

The Barnes wheel is the subject of an interesting story appearing elsewhere in this issue. The Pacific Hardware Company sell their well made bicycle.

The Australia's freight will not be delivered until after her departure. This order does not apply to ice house goods or other perishable freight.

The steamer W. G. Hall will probably depart for Maui and Hawaii during the day. The exact hour of her departure could not be ascertained last night.

When the passengers on the Australia saw the two war vessels anchored outside of the harbor, they were willing to bet that another revolution was in progress.

On Thursday evening while the Fairchild bridal party was on their way to Ahuimann, they were waylaid by a number of friends who treated them to several bags of rice.

"Captain Cook," a comic opera founded on Hawaiian history, by Sands D. Forman, is to have its initial production at the Bush Street theatre, San Francisco, this evening.

Willie Brundage, a little boy who lived in Jarret's lane, died Sunday morning at 7 o'clock of brain fever. He was buried in Makiki cemetery. Rev. D. P. Birnie conducted the services.

Miss Judd, who has just graduated from a school of kindergarten training in San Francisco returned Thursday on the Mariposa. She will be associated with Miss Craig in kindergarten work.

The contract has been let for laying the concrete floor at the new fish market. Work was commenced yesterday and, according to the terms of the contract, must be completed by the 20th inst.

The history of England, the recent events in Hawaii, the victory of Japan and the stubborn struggle of Ooba combine to show that when an island is inoculated with the spirit of progress it is pretty sure to take. — Washington Star.

There are twenty teachers in the city from the other islands who are most anxious to get back to their respective posts of duty.

Governor Budd will investigate the case of Rev. William Howland, who claims he is illegally imprisoned at Los Angeles. Howland was here about two years ago.

In accordance with a regulation adopted by the Board of Health, Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory will not open their respective school terms until further notice.

Mrs. George Davis, aged 68 years, died last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence on Vineyard street.

Twenty-four tins of opium were found on board of the barkentine W. H. Dimond yesterday. Captain Nilson made an effort to discover the owner of the drug, but did not succeed.

It is reported that General Charles Adams was burned to death in the recent Gummer Hotel fire in Denver. Mr. Adams was here some months ago looking over the field for investments.

Acting Bandmaster Heitman and the band delighted a large audience at Emma Square last night. A good program was rendered in an excellent manner.

Work on streets has not been stopped, gangs of prisoners being still employed in repairing roads in and about the city. Prisoners are employed at Makiki as grave-diggers.

Secretary Corbett of the Y. M. C. A., is at work on the gymnasium apparatus. He will begin operations of putting it in position in a few days. He expects to have very large classes.

Captain Houdlette of the Australia was the hero of the day yesterday when he steamed in the channel with colors flying. "What do you think of Captain Houdlette anyway?" was the common expression.

"Gus" Murphy returned home yesterday after a business trip to New York. He was accompanied by his sister, who will remain in Honolulu for some time. "Gus" looks well; he received a warm welcome from many friends.

Men commenced to fumigate the Nuuanu stream yesterday. It will take about three tons of a cheap chemical to do the work properly. A number of dead fish floated down the stream toward evening, proving that the disinfectant is effective.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Harbormaster Fuller, Miss Fuller and Master George Fuller returned by the Mariposa Thursday, after two years residence in San Francisco. They will live here permanently, occupying as their future home the house on Nuuanu avenue occupied at one time by United States Minister J. L. Stevens.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Teachers Meet—Decide to Form National Teachers Association.

Quite a number of teachers from this and other islands were present at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday morning to consider the advisability of a summer school. Prof. M. M. Scott presided and Miss Malone acted as secretary. It was decided to organize a National Teachers Association to which will be left the project of forming a summer school.

The following committee on organization will report at a meeting to be held this morning: Mr. Abbott of Labinaluna seminary, T. E. Richards, principal Kamehameha school, President Hosmer of Oahu college, Miss Needham of Fort street school and Miss Malone of Beretania street school.

A Unanimous Call.

Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, D. D., recently of Los Angeles, and known and honored by Ohio churches as pastor in Columbus and Oberlin, accepts a unanimous call to the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, where he has been supplying the past three months. The church is a strong one, with the largest Sunday school in the city of any denomination, and larger Sunday congregations than any other Presbyterian church. Dr. Hutchins preached in this city early in the present year and made a very favorable impression.

Has Decided to Eat.

E. S. Cattley, the alleged embezzler, wanted in San Francisco, has evidently become tired of feigning insanity; on Saturday and Sunday he refused to eat, but hunger got the best of him yesterday and he was glad to accept the prison fare, which he devoured eagerly.

FRESH OUTBREAK LAST FRIDAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

This Mr. Kaulla believed to be a good idea.

President Smith, apropos of the case that is being taken to prevent the spread of cholera, said that 293 people had been found in the quarantined district at Kapookolo. They were going to be kept there.

W. C. Achi said if the Board of Health would have it publicly announced that Chinese or Japanese doctors could be consulted by any one, a great deal of the hesitancy on the part of natives would be removed. In such case, would the Board stand all expenses?

President Smith said he would bring the matter before the Board of Health at the earliest opportunity.

W. C. Achi said there were a large number of Hawaiians who put more confidence in a Japanese or Chinese doctor.

J. Nawahi wanted to know how many doctors had announced in writing that the present disease was really cholera. He had seen such statements from four doctors. That was another reason for hesitancy on the part of the natives. The same spirit of uncertainty was communicated to the natives. Wanted to know why it was that Chinese and Japanese doctors who belonged to the countries in which cholera was known to rage, were not consulted in the matter.

Minister Damon said he had been taught a great deal about cholera by simply attending every meeting of the Board of Health. He wanted all present to reap the same benefit.

Dr. Smith made the announcement that no cases had been developed in the quarantined districts after removal of cholera patients, with the exception of one at Iwilei and another at Lelele.

Matters rested here and the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon. About thirty members and visitors were present.

C. Bolte made a plea in favor of sending steamers to the other islands with grain, feed and passengers, subject of course to regulations of the Board. Hardships were being suffered for want of supplies. Quarantining steamers could be easily accomplished.

Minister Damon said the Board of Health had been under a very severe strain since the beginning of the cholera scare. That body could be saved a great deal of trouble by the appointment of a committee on guards, inspection, garbage, water supply, inter-island commerce and inter-island passengers. It was too much to ask the Board of Health to shoulder the whole burden.

President Smith said the matter of quarantining steamers had been before the Board already. He was in favor of taking all the precautionary measures possible. China passengers of the Belgio, sent to Kauai from the quarantine station had been kept from landing. If by any means cholera should be carried to the other islands, there would be serious trouble. The feeling was strong there against allowing passengers or freight from Honolulu to land. In anticipation of the hardships which might result from failure to send supplies to the other islands, he was in favor of quarantining steamers, but under the most strict regulations.

C. Bolte suggested a transfer of goods from the W. H. Dimond or the Australia to island steamers for shipment to the other islands.

T. F. Lansing wanted to know about Chinese and Japanese goods. Had heard that none of this could be shipped to the other islands. Could not see very well how the Board could discriminate.

President Smith said that export of Chinese and Japanese goods had been prohibited on account of possible danger. It had not been decided whether cholera came by the freight or passengers of the Belgio. Freight had been sent all over the city from that steamer so that it was hard to tell from freight which arrived by other steamers.

J. B. Atherton wanted to know if the goods sent from Honolulu would be accepted on the other islands.

F. M. Swaozy spoke of sending out the island steamers. If it became necessary to discriminate with respect to Chinese and Japanese goods, he did not see the harm in such discrimination. The Chinese and Japanese of the other islands could do without their fancy dishes for a little while. It was a question when cholera could be entirely stamped out and inasmuch as that was a fact he favored the immediate resumption of trade, subject, of course, to greatest care in the matter of quarantine.

Several schemes for quarantining steamers and their crews were suggested by members of the Board.

Mr. Ena said that four of the I. I. S. N. Company's steamers had been placed in quarantine.

President Smith did not see the use of such action. No steamers could be properly quarantined in that manner.

Mr. Ena said it was effective in this manner—that the crews were kept on their respective steamers ready for action. He would see that the instructions of the Board of Health should be carried out, if that body had any to give.

President Smith appointed Messrs. Swazy, Hackfeld and Schaefer to act with Dr. Wood and John Waterhouse on the quarantine committee.

Mr. Ena wanted to know if there was any objection to taking freight from the Australia and putting the same on the W. G. Hall.

President Smith instructed the quarantine committee to consider the most advisable method of quarantining steamers, crews and passengers, and also the matter of cargoes, reporting to him at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

REPORT FROM BENNINGTON.

A report from the Bennington yesterday was to the effect that all were well on board. The vessel has been thoroughly disinfected, fifty pounds of sulphur, besides other fumigants, being used for the purpose. The officers and men are cheerful. The latter felt badly over the death of their comrade but have since regained their accustomed spirits.

MILITARY RULE AND CLEGGHORN

He Declares that the Natives are Anxious for Annexation.

KAULANI TO BE PLACED ON TOP.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Pledges to Aid Spaulding-Hilborn Makes Denials—He Says If He Traveled on a Fare, It is His Own Business.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that the Vossische Zeitung hears from Honolulu that should America decline the request of the deputation to Washington to annex the islands, the Hawaiians will beg England, with America's assistance, to enthronize Princess Kaulani. Major Woodhouse, the ex-Minister of Great Britain to Hawaii, it is added, has gone to America to advocate this plan.

Major Woodhouse was in New York last week and sailed for England on Saturday on board the Etruria. So far as is known he had not paid a visit to Washington while in this country. He expressed an opinion to an interviewer in New York that the present Government in Hawaii could not endure, and that the princess would be placed upon the throne. A. S. Clegg, the father of the princess, was also in New York on his way to England.

TOO MUCH MILITARY RULE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—"A. S. Clegg, Honolulu," is the inscription written on the register at the Windsor Hotel. Clegg, although a Scotchman by birth, is the father of the young woman known as the Princess Kaulani, who has a hope that she will some day be the Queen of Hawaii. The Princess, who is now about twenty years of age, is at present in France, and her father intends to join her there. He came here from Honolulu.

"That place," he said last night, "is about as comfortable as one could expect under a military despotism. I don't think the present condition of affairs can long continue. Business is at a practical standstill and nobody feels secure."

"Queen Liliuokalani is still a prisoner in her palace. There is a strong sentiment in Hawaii in favor of the restoration of Liliuokalani. If the question were put to a vote of the white and native residents, the result would be in favor of the restoration by five to one. But under present conditions we cannot have an election."

Regarding Minister Willis, Mr. Clegg said: "He is a gentleman and a diplomat, yet I think that Commissioner Blount should have been allowed to remain and complete his task. It had been proven to Mr. Blount's satisfaction that the American flag floated over the Government building before the revolution, and that the republican conspiracy was hatched under its folds."

"The royal party in Hawaii at present would prefer to be annexed to the United States rather than put up with the existing condition of affairs. We have too much military rule. It is a great pity that the United States has not a clearer idea of the situation in Hawaii. When the Queen was in power there was no necessity for the soldiers being continually armed. They never carried arms unless upon military duty."

"It is unfortunate that President Cleveland did not send to Hawaii a commission consisting of three or more members, instead of only one commissioner. Such a commission would have gone to the bottom of affairs, and its report would have commanded the respect and attention of every American."

HILBORN IS SORE.

Congressman Hilborn is having so many awkward questions to answer that he is beginning to feel sorry that he ever saw the Paradise of the Pacific, even though it be the most beautiful spot on earth, says a late San Francisco Chronicle.

On the Congressman's return from the islands a report accompanied him to the effect that his visit was for the purpose of studying the people with the ultimate object in view of being made the Governor of the group. Last night the Congressman talked about this story and others that have got about. When he first came up he was interviewed at length, and in due time his opinions as then expressed reached the islands, and some persons declared that what he said then was directly opposite to the things he said while at Honolulu. The report also came up from Hawaii that Congressman Hilborn traveled on a Spreckels pass and as an emissary of that interest.

To a reporter last night the Congressman said: "Oh, yes, that interview was all right, but I would not have talked so freely had it not been to clear myself of the charges made that I wanted to be Governor of the islands. That story was only started to get me to talk, and I wish now I had paid no attention to it. While in Honolulu I was very guarded about expressing any sentiments regarding annexation and I am sure I made no statements that could warrant them in thinking I was in favor of it. I only spoke in public once and that was at a Masonic banquet. I went down to the islands solely for rest and recreation and to study the political conditions of the Republic. I had no dealings with the Spreckels. As to my going on passes from them, that is my personal business and I shall not tell any one about it. I don't think it is any of their business. At the proper time and place I may speak of my visit to the islands. I don't intend to talk any more about it now, and would not have done so when I came back but to clear myself of that governorship report."

FULLY ENDORSED HIS PLANS.

HAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce listened yesterday afternoon to the unfolding of the plans of Z. S. Spaulding,

the promoter of the San Francisco and Hawaii cable project. The meeting was held in the committee room of the Chamber of Commerce. When the session was over, the trustees expressed their hearty sympathy with the undertaking and pledged themselves to aid it to the full extent of their power.

The first step which Mr. Spaulding will now make will be an endeavor to enlist the aid of Congress. To this end he leaves for Washington, D. C., this evening, and will at once call upon the cabinet officers with a view to clearing the way for a presentation of his plans and demands to Congress in December next. In order to float successfully the enterprise he calculates that nearly \$4,000,000 will be required, and that a yearly income of \$400,000 will be necessary to keep it going. The \$4,000,000 is to provide all the stations, equipment, cables, rights of way, cable ship and working capital.

When the second subsidy has been pledged a stock company will be organized. This company will have a capital stock of \$1,000,000. One-quarter of the stock will be raised by residents of the Hawaiian Islands, one-quarter by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, pledged yesterday, and the remainder in the East and Europe.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.

Four of the Leaders Beheaded—Another Outrage by Chinese.

LONDON, August 26.—A Shanghai dispatch to the "Times" says the new Viceroy at Cheng Ti has beheaded four of the leaders of the anti-foreign movement there. They are said to have complained that they only acted with the consent of the old Viceroy.

LONDON, August 25.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai, says that the latest victims of the anti-foreign feeling are two Spanish priests, who have been murdered by a Chinese mob at Hoyun.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Firmness has brought the Chinese to terms. Foreigners are now present at the trials of natives implicated in the attack upon missionaries. Six of the Chinese who had a hand in the massacre at Hwasang have been convicted of murder. New arrests are made daily.

BRICE WILL BE LEADER.

The Ohio Man Selected as Administration Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A report is in circulation today, and it creates wide comment in political circles, that an understanding has been reached between Senator Brice and President Cleveland, by which Senator Brice is to become the special representative and advocate of the administration in the Senate at the ensuing session of Congress. This is construed by many to indicate that in return for the administration's support of Mr. Brice's re-election to the Senate he will actively advocate the renomination and necessarily the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, provided Mr. Cleveland has a good chance for renomination, otherwise Mr. Brice will support Mr. Cleveland's candidate.

Cholera Victims.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Seven deaths from cholera have occurred on board the steamer Balkow, which arrived at Vladivostok on August 24th from Chefoo, China, since which time sixteen cases and twelve deaths have occurred at Vladivostok.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna says that a bacteriological examination proves that Asiatic cholera exists at Turinopol, Galicia. Thirty deaths have been reported.

Quarantine was declared off at Iwilei yesterday afternoon. The flags were taken down and guards dismissed. The place has been cleaned up and is in the very best of condition.

A MIRACLE IN TEXAS

Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate and Vouched for by Dr. C. H. Stansbury.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

Our representative has made a careful investigation of the H. E. Spaulding case at Longview, which is here published for the first time, and which will be read with great interest by medical men everywhere. In reply to the Christian Advocate's questions Mr. Spaulding said: About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member, which was just the same as if it was paralyzed. I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bled up and sent to Hot Springs where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I went. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison who is now train dispatcher at Tarkenton, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I felt a marked improvement. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved my life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"This is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, doctor."

"I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was cured of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years standing."

CLEMENS AT VANCOUVER.

He Tells the Object of His Tour to Australia.

The Hammett Intends to Pay Dollar for Dollar on All the Claims of His Creditors.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 16.—Samuel J. Clemens (Mark Twain), who is about leaving for Australia, in an interview concerning the purpose of his long trip, said:

My run across the continent covering the first 4000 miles of this lecturing tour around the world, has revealed to me so many friends, of whose existence I was unconscious before, and so much kindly and generous sympathy with me in my financial mishap that I feel that it will not be obtrusive self-assertion, but an act of simple justice to that loyal friendship, as well as to my own reputation, to make a public statement of the purpose which I have held from the beginning and which is now in process of execution.

It has been reported that I sacrificed for the benefit of the creditors the property of the publishing firm whose financial backer I was and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit. This is an error. I intend the lectures as well as the property for the creditors. The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the rules of insolvency and start free again for himself; but I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw.

I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing firm, whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him.

By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash from her private means have nearly equaled the claims of all the others combined. In satisfaction of this great and just claim she has taken nothing except to avail herself of the opportunity of retaining control of the copyrights of my books, which for many easily understood reasons, of which financial ones are the least, we do not desire to see in the hands of strangers. On the contrary, she has helped and intends to help me to satisfy the obligations due to the rest.

The present situation is that the wreckage of the firm, together with what money I can scrape together with my wife's aid, will enable me to pay the other creditors about 50 per cent. of their claims. It is my intention to ask them to accept that as a legal discharge and trust to my honor to pay the other 50 per cent. as fast as I can earn it. From my receipts thus far on my lecture tour I am confident that if I live I can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of 64, I can make a fresh and unnumbered start in life. I do not enjoy the hard travel and broken rest inseparable from lecturing, and if it had not been for the imperative moral necessity of paying these debts, which I never contracted, but which were accumulated on the faith of my name by those who had a presumptive right to use it, I should never have taken to the road at my time of life. I could have supported myself comfortably by writing, but writing is too slow for the demands that I have to meet. Therefore, I have begun to lecture my way around the world.

I am going to Australia, India and South Africa, and next year I hope to make a tour of the great cities of the United States. In my preliminary run through the smaller cities on the northern route I have found a reception, the cordiality of which has touched my heart and made me feel how small a thing money is in comparison with friendship.

I meant, when I began, to give my creditors all the benefit of this, but I begin to feel that I am gaining something from it, too, and that my dividends if not available for banking purposes may be even more satisfactory than theirs.

Infected Spice Plants.

A consignment of spice plants was recently brought to San Francisco by the steamship Peru, and according to the Chronicle, they were badly infected with scale. The plants were shipped in a greenhouse, specially made for the purpose and have had a roundabout trip. They were first shipped from the East Indies, to Hongkong, and then to San Francisco. They will be transferred to the Oceanic dock and shipped by steamer Australia to Honolulu.

Scarlet Fever on Kauai.

A native writing to the Kuokoa under date of August 31st, states that on the morning of the 28th the people of Lihue, Kauai, were surprised to see a yellow flag flying on a house occupied by some Portuguese. At first it was thought that cholera had broken out; it turned out to be a case of scarlet fever.

AN ALARMING PHASE.

"The natives are getting more and more reticent about reporting cholera cases," said a well known individual yesterday. "This is attributed to many causes, several of which were brought up in yesterday morning's session of the Board of Health. In a conversation with a native yesterday, he said it was the opinion of many of his race that the present Government was bent upon killing off the Hawaiians, and that, fearing cholera might not succeed, they were seeking to starve them to death. In my opinion, this is one of the most alarming phases of the cholera situation yet developed so far. It is absolutely necessary that all doubt as to the good intention of the Government be stamped out immediately or cholera will never cease in this country."

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Concise Directions Concerning
Cholera Treatment.

CLEANLINESS BEST PREVENTIVE.

Keep Houses and Their Surroundings
Thoroughly Aired and Free From
Rubbish—Be Careful of Infected
Clothing—General Precautions, Etc.

When the cholera scourge threatened the United States in 1892, the State Board of Health of Maine issued a circular entitled, "Practical Facts Concerning Cholera," in which is given a concise statement of the character of the disease and the best methods of handling it. The following extracts are made at the suggestion of the Board of Health:

Cholera, as it appears in America, is an exotic disease; that is, never arises spontaneously on our soil. Always, when it has appeared here, it has been possible to trace it back to European ports and towns where cholera prevailed, and from there to India, where it always has its origin. Whenever it has left its Asiatic home and overrun and prevailed in Europe, as it did last year, it has invariably, sooner or later, found its way to our own country.

NATURE OF THE MALADY.

It is a specific disease, caused by a specific organic poison or disease germ, derived directly or indirectly from pre-existing cases of the same disease.

SYMPTOMS.

The cholera almost always begins with a premonitory diarrhoea. Later come vomiting, cramps, exhaustion and collapse. In some cases the advent of the disease is sudden, and its course and termination rapid.

HOW IT IS SPREAD.

Cholera is an infectious disease, but it is infectious only in certain ways. It is not "catching," as small-pox and scarlet fever are understood to be. In Calcutta, where cholera is always present, hundreds of cases have been treated in the general hospital, and often in the same room with patients sick with other diseases, without ever being a source of infection to them. Physicians and nurses who care for the sick, are little, if any, more liable to take the disease than others. And yet, on the other hand, a single case may poison many other individuals, and give rise to a wide spread and very fatal explosion of the disease. How can we account for this paradoxical behavior of cholera? In this way: the cholera poison exists principally in the discharges from the bowels and in the vomited matter. This excreted contagium is said not to be in an actively poisonous condition when it first leaves the body, but requires a little time to go through a fermentative stage during which its malignity is developed. Conditions which favor the development of the poison are exclusion of fresh air, darkness, moisture and warmth, and more than all else, filth condition.

If this poison is completely destroyed as soon as it leaves the alimentary canal, there is no danger of the patient's being a source of infection to other persons. But, if the dejections are thrown, for instance, into the privy vault, the cholera germs find all the favoring conditions above named for their development and increase. From the privy vault or from the surface of the ground the poison may percolate through the soil, many feet it may be, and gain access to wells or other water supply.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind that, to take cholera, you must eat it or drink it. This is not an aesthetic statement of a generally recognized fact, but it is hoped to make it emphatic.

Further facts in relation to the extent of cholera are these: Privy vaults, cesspools, sink drains, heaps of manure filth—sudden earth, and other unclean places, once contaminated with the cholera-germ may remain sources of danger for some time, giving off their poison, which, by being breathed in, may be mixed with the saliva and be swallowed.

Articles of clothing from cholera regions, especially if soiled with the cholera excreta, may carry the disease long distances. During the epidemic of 1873 clothing packed up in Holland, Sweden and Russia made the ocean voyage and railway journey with no harm to persons on the way, but started cholera epidemics in the far west when the articles were opened. Be reassured by the fact that cholera comes not from a mysterious epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, but that it comes, as explained above, in accordance with certain laws which are now well understood. Remembering this, all necessary alarm may be avoided—only that salutary fear is desirable which shall lead each individual to avoid and remove those conditions which favor not only cholera, but typhoid fever and other diseases.

SPECIAL RULES.

1. Experience has abundantly proved that a town or district with a clean soil, pure air and pure water, may had defiance to cholera. Therefore the rule is imperative to search for and abate all filthy nuisances. Remove all decomposing animal and vegetable substances. Empty privy vaults, and drench them with the solution of sulphate of iron copperas. Treat all cesspools and sink drains in the same way. Ventilate rooms and keep the cellar dry and well ventilated. Be sure there is no filthy soakage into the well or other water supply.

2. Never neglect the preliminary diarrhoea. During this first stage the disease is usually curable.

3. If possible burn all discharges coming from the patient, as well as all soiled cloths or other articles which are not too valuable.

4. If the discharges cannot be burned, do not, upon any consideration, throw them upon the ground or into the privy vault. Have them passed into a vessel containing several times their own bulk of a saturated solution of Sulphate of Iron, or of a solution of Corrosive Sublimate (1 part to 1000) and then poured into a deep, narrow hole in the ground remote from all buildings or water supply.

5. All soiled clothes from the cholera patient, before or after death or recovery, should be, as soon as possible, enveloped in a sheet wet with the Corrosive Sublimate solution, carried to the laundry and boiled immediately.

6. Upon the death of a cholera patient, the body should be immediately enveloped in a sheet wet with the Corrosive Sublimate solution, on no account to be afterward opened, and buried privately as soon as possible.

7. After death or recovery the room should be fumigated thoroughly by burning sulphur. After remaining closed twenty-four hours thoroughly ventilate, then tear off all paper and burn it. Wash down the walls with hot soap-suds. Then re-paint and re-paper.

WAIOHULI, EAST MAUI.

(WRITTEN FOR THE P. C. ADVERTISER.)

"Today I bid farewell to books,"
And leave the busy street;
To running brooks, and flowery nooks
I run with eager feet.
Where ferns, plumes, and radiant
blooms bedeck the mountain side,
And singing waters run and leap to
join the brimming tide.

I love the forest solitudes
Far from the human throng,
Where silence broods, in dewy woods
Save for the warbled song.
Which birds a wing, full throated sing,
as they flit to and fro;
And underneath the leafy crowns the
shadows come and go.

In Waiohuli's shining deeps
Below the mountain dome
A down the steep, the water leaps
In flakes of frothy foam.
In sylvan glades the white cascades
leap down the green abyss,
And anurous flowers hold up their lips
to catch the river's kiss.

The wild hands swing across
The gorge above the brook,
The silken floss, of golden moss
Hangs in each shady nook.
By river's edge the waving sedge, sings
sweet and solemn tunes
And all the charmed air is filled with
mellow woodland runes.

The weird lauhala climbs the steep
Above the river's brim,
Through forest keep, with rapid sweep
The light-winged singers skim.
In shadows cool above the pool in
widening circles swings
The dragon fly with rainbow dust
upon his silver wings.

By babbling waters, drip of wells,
And pipe of woodland lute,
And balmy smells, from dewy dells
Unsustained by human foot,
In velvet coat, the brown moths float,
in sweetly scented bowers,
On lagard wings and deeply drink
from heavily laden flowers.

The light fades into purple glooms
Flecked o'er with sunlight beams;
Ombra blooms, and golden plumes
Are mirrored in the streams.
Bright gleams of gold in wooded fold
—the ha's bright blossoms crown
The forest arch, whence 46 vines in
crimson flames droop down.

Oh sweet it is in lazy moods
To stroll in trackless ways,—
In solitudes of dim-lit woods
And watch the sunset blaze,
Through tremulous leaves its radiance
weave as the gold climbs up the
west.

The weary heart and brain from toll
finds here sweet peace and rest.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland,
3d August, 1895.

LAST GAME OF SERIES.

The last game of the league baseball series was played Saturday afternoon between the Stars and Unknowns before one of the best audiences present at any time of the games.

The game from beginning to end was replete with interest and most exciting. The Unknowns made three runs in the first inning and one in the second, while the Stars made one in the first two innings. In the third the Stars made seven runs, practically winning the game. The Unknowns had very bad luck in the third. Score, 14 to 12 in favor of the Stars, thus giving them the championship by two games.

The Star baseball team hired a bus in the evening and "did" the town. Sunday morning they were photographed with the baseball trophy for the season's championship.

Funeral of Mrs. Mott-Smith.

The funeral of Mrs. Mott-Smith took place from the family residence, Nuuanu avenue, Sunday afternoon. Services were held at the house and the grave in Nuuanu cemetery by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Many friends of the deceased were present. The floral tributes were beautiful. Mrs. Mott-Smith was well known in the city. She died Saturday morning after a long illness.

Special Writer Coming.

Mrs. Charlotte Miller, a well-known newspaper writer, and at present society editor on the Cincinnati Tribune is to be sent to this country as special correspondent by the paper mentioned. According to private advices, her letters will be of such a character as would tend to "boom" Honolulu and the islands generally. She is expected here during October.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

It is vain to treat merchants as if they were equal. They are unequal by methods as men generally are by nature and circumstances.

Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 3 to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire
Stock at aReduction of
40 Per Cent.

SACK
SUITS at \$18.00
\$20.00
\$22.50

PANTS at \$4.50
\$5.50
\$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

WE PROMISE TO PAY

You the same attention
when you buy a Chair
as if you were buying a
house full of goods.

It matters not what
the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we
have it in greater variety
than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,
Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

DISINFECT

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

Copperas, Chloride Lime,

Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,
Creoline, Etc., Etc., Etc.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market
are Thoroughly Chilled immediately
after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman
Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.
Meat so treated retains all its juicy
properties and is guaranteed to keep
longer after delivery than freshly-
killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the
public in general that he has opened the
above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m.,
under the immediate supervision of a competent
Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF
Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class
manufacturers has been obtained and
will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where
lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and
Canada, via Victoria and
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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway

AN
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PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is
always in the van of improvement.
We are showing it.

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has been put on the
market this year. Liberal
discounts on cash and see it
is a beauty.

PIANOS for sale on one year
guarantee. As part payment
tuning and repairs
T. W. BIRGSTROM,
THRUMS BOOK STORE,
Honolulu, H. I.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

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INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu
and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned
General Agents are authorized to take risks
against the dangers of the seas at the
most reasonable rates and on the most
favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1--Authorized Capital,	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital,	2,750,000
2--Paid-up Capital,	687,500 0 0
3--Fire Funds -	2,410,992 7 3
Life and Annuity Funds -	8,572,525 14 12
	£11,671,013 2 2

Revenue Fire Branch	1,540,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches -	1,359,821 16 9
	£2,900,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836

Assets - -	\$42,032,000
Net Income - -	9,079,000
Claims Paid - -	112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by
Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills,
Dwellings and Furniture on the most
favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

